

sequence, or both, and DNA homologous with DNA of a region of said genome in proximity to said gene, whereby expression of said gene in said cell is caused to occur.

109. A method of causing a mammalian cell to express a gene of that cell's genome encoding a protein not normally expressed by said cell, comprising inserting a DNA construct through homologous recombination into said genome of said cell in proximity to said gene, said construct comprising at least one of an amplifiable gene, other regulatory sequence, or both, and DNA homologous with DNA of a region of said genome in proximity to said gene, whereby expression of said gene in said cell is caused to occur in said cell in which said DNA construct is incorporated.

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110. A cell capable of expressing a gene not normally expressed by that cell comprising heterologous DNA which comprises at least one of an amplifiable gene or a regulatory sequence, inserted in said cell's genome in a region in the vicinity of said gene, whereby said gene may be amplified and expressed.

111. A cell capable of expressing a gene at levels higher than that normally expressed by that cell line, comprising heterologous DNA which comprises at least one of an amplifiable gene or a regulatory sequence, inserted in said cell's genome in a region in the vicinity of said gene, whereby said gene may be amplified and expressed.

112. The cell of Claim 110, wherein said heterologous DNA has been inserted through the use of homologous recombination.

#### REMARKS

Responsive to the Order of the APJ (Paper No. 3) Applicant has presented claims literally corresponding to as many of the distinct "inventions" set forth in the paper filed by Chappel at the conclusion of Interference 103,737, as possible, consistent with the requirement that Cell Genesys, owner of the entire right, title and interest in and to the above-captioned application